day following (April 5), they say, a robel line of battle was formed within a mile and a balf of Shiloh meeting house, which at that time was Gen. Sherman's headquarters. They further say that owing to the absence of a part of their command, the attack was delayed until the next morning, when Beauregard contended that their movements had been discovered, and insisted that the attack should be deadled.

should be abandoned.

It must be evident that our officers had not discovered the rebel force at Mickey's house, discovered the rebel force at Mickey's house, although in such close proximity to our army. Sherman's report shows the bold attack on his front on Friday and Saturday, and yet he did not believe it to be anything but a strong demonstration. With the facts before us we are compelled to admit that at that very time and hear from thirty to forty thousand rebels were the facts before the facts of his week and hear from the facts of his week. and hour from thirty to forty thousand rebels were within less than two miles of his own headquarters, and he did not know or believe there was any danger. Why did he not know? Where was his cavairy and advanced guards, and what had they been doing? A great army had been two days within striking distance and no one knew it! Surely this would be worse than surprise. What did the rebels come for, and if Sherman knew they were there what apology can he make for disregarding all the rules of war? One night's labor, he tells us, could have made his line impregnable, and far less time would it have taken to have formed a simple line of battle to meet the coming fee! Yet neither was done, and our forces fee! Yet neither was done, and our forces were attacked within and in front of their respective encamptments of their corps and divisions? The historian of "Grant and his Campaigns" (page 86) thus describes the posiour forces on the morning of the at tion of our forces on the norming of the at-tack: "A glance at the original position of Prentiss and Sherman on the map shows a wide gap between them. Hurlbut is too far in the rear and McClermand too far to the right. Into this gap Havdee pushed vigor-ously, forming the first rebelline, strength-ened by Gladden's brigade of Withers's di-vision sent by Bragg. He is almost entirely unconvessed." &c. The first day at Shiloh was undoubtedly

The first day at Shileh was undoubtedly unfavorable to our arms. Every candid student of history must admit this fact. Gen. Sherman's attempt to palliate the disaster of that day by telling us that a great many of that day by telling us that a great many of our troops "were perfectly new, had never been under heavy fire or beheld heavy col-umns of an enemy bearing down on them as they did on last Sunday." It might be signif-cantly asked how much more experience did those "heavy columns" have than our force which they attacked? As to experience, the soldiers of both armies were about the same. Our disaster of that morning did not arise because our troops were raw, but because Gen. Sherman did not expect nor anticipate at that time an attack from the rebel army, and he confesses that he never realized it until about 8 a. m., when he saw heavy masses of infantry in the woods. He then "became satisfied for the first time that the enemy designed a determined attack on our whole camp." It seems he could not realize the fact camp." It seems he could not realize the fact that the enemy dare attack his army! He was only waiting for Buell to attack them; and the affairs of Friday and Saturday preceding had made but little impression on his mind. He did not even condescend to follow the impudent rebels to their camps. Gen. Sherman at that time had had but little or no experience in actual battle. His brigade fought three or four hours at the first Bull Bun cays way, and loft about 316 men killed. Run, gave way, and left about 316 men killed and wounded on the field and 293 missing! Would it be impertinent or irrelevant to say that Gen. Sherman on that Sunday morn-ing was a raw man himself in battle, and that he, like his men, had never seen large masse of soldiers charging in heavy columns, unless he had seen them at Bull Run? (See 1 Memoirs, 180.) There were quite a number of officers in the late rebellion, styled "profes-sional soldiers," who had never been in bat-The truth is, the armies on both sides. including officers, were only volunteers, and had no right to be called "professional solhad no right to be called "professional sol-diers." In that army at that time the "regu-lar" and "West Pointer" were not superior to thousands around them, the only science of war then practiced being fierce hand to band fighting. Gen. Sherman was then tak-ing lessons that taught him how to manage his army in the brilliant campaign that fol-When we remember that Gen, Grant had gone

When we remember that Gen. Grant had gone down to Savannah the day before, not dreaming of a battle before Buell could arrive; when we know that Lew Wallace, with only 5,000 men, was isolated at Crump's landing, and within easy and quick reach of 30,000 or 40,000 rebels at Mickey's house, not eight miles distance; when we are told by Gen. Sherman that his position was extremely strong, with the Tennessee river, with Snake, Owl, and Lick creeks almost surrounding him, with a line only one and a half to two miles to defend to the north and west.

Gen. Wallace and myself the enemy's rifle, and often fell victim to his brave and tender buman devotion. I slept not that night. The rain poured down through the blackness of darkness, and when the long-looked-for dawn of the second day appeared it was halled with the rattling of musketry and the rear of cannon.

It is not my purpose to attempt a description of the conflict of that second day which, when the lurid sun went down in clouds and smoke, found our enemy broken, in full retreat, and a grand victory had been won. to two miles to defend to the north and west, to two miles to defend to the north and west, which he could have made impregnable with one night's intreachment, and did not do it; when we remember that we had on the field on Sunday morning at most 33,000 men who would, if placed across that line, have formed a solid body thirteen men deep, and when we further recall the fact that no general line of battle was formed by Gen. Sherman, and that our men, to say the least, in great haste met the enemy in front of their respective enthe enemy in front of their respective en-campments; when we remember the gaps described by the author of "Grant and His Campaigns" (p. 36) above referred to; when we recall the anxiety with which not only Grant and Sherman, but our whole army and the people of the north, watched and awaited with bated breath the march of the army of the Ohio under Buell; when we know that Grant went to Savannah to hasten that march under the apprehension that John-son might make an attack at Pittsburg land-ing before he could arrive; when we recall the language of Sherman's historian that "the importance of the crisis was apparent, for Johnson would naturally seek to strike Grant before Buell's arrival" ["Sherman and his Campaigns," p. 4]; when we consider all these facts, and that 30,000 or 40,000 confederates were then within two miles of Shiloh meeting-house, we are compelled to come to one of two conclusions: either that Gen. Sherman had not then learned the art of war, or that had not then learned the art of war, or that his whole command was more than sur-prised before sourise Sunday, April 6, 1862. Our lines were penetrated in at least two places by the first onset, and before 12 m. was, as a whole, driven one or two miles hack toward the landing. If any one doubts the surprise, let him ask at least 10,000 soldiers who were over the field of bat-tle after and on the second day, and saw our tle after and on the second day, and saw our dead lying inside of their encampment in confusion. There are thousands of letters from "the boys" extant which would, if coltell the whole story in words that could not be mistaken.

In justice to Gen. Sherman we are com-

pelled to insist upon his surprise.

This simple and truthful admission by him would exonerate thousands of brave soldiers and their officers from the charge of coward-ice and dishonor. To prove there was no sur-prise would reflect too severely on Gen. Sher-man as a soldier. Green indeed would any officer be if he had not probed his front and placed strong guards from one to two miles in advance of his encampments to receive and check all attacks and give timely warning. Then a line of battle could have been formed

without "gaps" inviting the enemy to march
in, separate, and conquer.
A favorite movement of Napoleon was to
pierce his enemy's center, as he did at Wagram,
when Marshal MacDonald was his baton by the brilliant charge on the Austrian center. It will not be doubted that the rebel general, Albert Sydney Johnson, had a full knowledge of the position of our forces, and knew from his several reconnaissances on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday and from the people who lived near the battle field, that he would not have to "pierce our center," but that he could march through the gap between Sherman and Prentiss. It may be painful for Gen. Sherman to admit the facts, but it would be far more noble and manly than stain the reputations of thousands of soldiers who would have nobly fought on that Sunday morning if they had been placed in jue of battle shife. day, and Saturday and from the people they had been placed in line of battle, ably led, and not surprised.

Did Gen. Lew Wallace disobey his orders

or mistake the road in marching to the battle

field of Shiloh?

Let us consider the facts for a few moments. Let us consider the facts for a few moments, Grant at Savannah, at daylight, heard the firing of cannon at Shiloh, and immediately hastened on steamer toward the scene of ac-tion. As he passed Crump's landing, he-tween 9 and 8 a. m., Gen. Wallace and other officers met him on the steamer, and was orhastened on steamer toward the scene of notion. As he passed Crimp's landing, between 9 and 8 a. m., Gen. Wallace and other officers met him on the steamer, and was ordered to hold his division in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Grant did not know the position of the robel army. He proceeded on the steamer to Pittsburg landing, by any fortune of war, in a more favorable steamer to Pittsburg landing,

some six or seven miles further up the river, and must have arrived on the field of battle between 9 and 10 a.m. Sherman says he met him about 10 a.m. As a matter of course Grant had to inform himself of the position of the respective armies before he could send orders for Wallace to advance. Those orders came by an aide about 11 a.m. Wallace had concentrated his division, and the march concentrated his division, and the march commenced on the road to Pittsburg land-ing, with the first brigade, commanded by Col. Morgan L. Smith, in front. In that brigade were the eleventh Indiana, eighth Missouri, and twenty-fourth Indiana, and it is souri, and twenty-fourth Indiana, and it is no reflection on or disparagement of other commands to say that they were the best in battalion drill of all the regiments of the army of the Tennessee, and Col. Morgan L. Smith was probably the best drilled officer in that army, from commander to the lowest subaltern. He was not only the best drilled, but he knew no fear. For these reasons, I have no doubt Wallace placed this brigade in front on the march to the battle field. To say that the whole division was surpassed by none on the second day in battle and its subsequent service, is but to repeat the judgment of all on the second day in battle and its subsequent service, is but to repeat the judgment of all who knew it and the truth of undeniable history; but as it was impossible to know where, through the deuse woods, we might come in contact with the enemy, it was certainly prudent on the part of Wallace to place and keep the brigade in front which could be the most easily and readily handled. Advance and side guards were threwn out in the woods, at least one-half a mile on either side to prevent surone-half a mile on either side to provent sur-prise, and, as we had no cavalry, our move-ments were necessarily slow. We had to halt several times and send out mounted orderlies to ascertain in the dense woods the position of our guards.

We had been marching toward the roar o We had been marching toward the roar o cannon from 11 or 11:30 a.m., holding the division in close order and well in hand, until about 2 p. m., when we were overtaken by Capt. Rawlins, afterward Maj. Gon. Rawlins; Lieut. Col. McPherson, afterward Maj. Gen. McPherson, and Capt. Rowley, aids on the staff of Gen. Grant. Wallace and staff were riding a little to the rear of the head of our column. It was my good fortune on that day to command the twenty-fourth Indiana volume. unteers, then leading the division, and my memory of that eventful occurrence is very distinct. I haited the column as directed, and Walface and Grant's aids came to the front. I saw by a glance at their troubled faces and soiled uniforms that some disaster had be-

fallen our army.
We were then informed by the aids that We were then informed by the aids that the morning had gone badly with our torces; that the divisions had been driven back from their tents and encampments, and that it would be impossible to take the position assigned to Wallace, as the enemy were at that time in possession of that part of the field. Not a word did I hear that our division had taken the wrong road, nor did I hear such a charge until months afterward. The counter marches, as I understood it, was such a charge until months alreward. The counter marches, as I understood it, was made under the orders of the aids, and we were directed to take our position still nearer the river, about one and a half miles cast of the position for which we started. The counter march was slow, circuitous, and caucounter march was slowed as a second control of the counter march was slowed as a second control of the counter march was slowed as a second control of the counter was a second c tions, to avoid being taken by surprise by the then victorious rebels; and the thick, murky clouds of the smoke of battle fell like a pall

of darkness around us.

The column was halted, and I was ordered to form the twenty-fourth Indiana in line of to form the twenty-fourth Indiana in line of battle and carefully feel forward and ascertain what forces were in our front. It was about 5 p. m. A line of men were visible at or near one hundred yards distance. My regiment gallantly advanced with fixed bayonets, when we were halted by the shout of "Who comes there?"

To this challenge, not knowing whether its asswer would be greeted by a volley from the

answer would be greeted by a volley from the enemy's rifles or welcome from friends, I answered, "Hoosters!" The blessed response that came was, "Welcome, Hoosters!" Berge's sharpshooters occupied that part of the field, and our division was placed in line for the night. and our division was placed in that for the night. Durkness soon closed around, and the groans of the wounded and dying fell piteously on the stillness of the gloomy night. Friend and foe seemed to be intermingled on one broad field of carnage, and as some comrade would, light in hand, attempt through the darkness to answer the call of some wounded or dying friend, he was met by the sharp ring of the enemy's rifle, and often fell

treat, and a grand victory had been won, Gen. Wallace and myself have never been Gen. Wallace and myself have never been what the world would call close or bosom friends. Our natures, as the Spanish would say, are not simpatice; but I known and respect him as a true, brave soldier and a patriot, and can only feel indignation at the attempt to make him the scapegoat for other men's mistakes and blunders, and deem it but justice to tell the truth in vindication of history and the right. history and the right.

Badeau, Grant's historian, errs when he says, "Night closed in, and it was still hoped Lew Wallace might arrive." He errs when Lew Wallace might arrive." He errs when he speaks of the "laggard movements of the preceding day" of that division. He errs when he says, "Lew Wallace, too, was put in line on the second day on the extreme right where he should have been eighteen hours before!" The authors of "Sherman and His Campaigns" err when they say, "They (our troops) knew that the enemy had failed; that Lew Wallace would be up during the night." They err when they say, "Lew that Lew Wallace would be up during the night." They err when they say, "Lew Wallace arrived about 1 a. m. (Monday) and came into line on Sherman's right." Think of a division marching through woods near Shiloh at midnight on Sunday! There was not a man of all the vast hosts there assembled who will not laugh at such a ridiculous assertion! The hand could not be seen before It was a darker, stiller night than Tam O'Shanter's: When sic a night he took the road in

As ne'er poor sinner was abroad in Buell's army, out of danger and shot, behind the banks, with great blazing bonfires to light

the banks, with great blazing bonfires to light them, were crossing the river.

Gen. Sherman is unjust to Wallace when he says in his report: "I told Buell I had been expecting Wallace all day." He had neither right nor reason for such an expectation. Wallace's division had been in great danger from a large force at Purdy, of which Gen. Sherman was informed, and on the night of Friday, April 4, in utter darkness and rain far down the road, my regiment, with others, stood for hours expecting an attack from that quarter. quarter.

quarter.

Now, notwithstanding all these false statements about Low Wallace, Sherman in his "Memoirs" (vol. 1, p. 238) says; "Gen. Lew Wallace arrived from Crump's landing after dark [Sunday] and formed his line to my right rear." Copple, in his "Grant and His Campaigns" (p. 91), says; "Grant had been all day on the field, visited Sherman about 5 n. m. and, yet ignorant of Buell's arrival. p. m., and, yet ignorant of Buell's arrival, had ordered him, with the assistance of Lew Wallace, who was now crossing Snake creek bridge, to assume the offensive in the morn-

To say that Wallaco missed his road to Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, is more than absurd. It is cruel; criminal! He and his command repaired the road, made corduroys, culverts, and the bridge across Suake creek, and knew every inch of the route he was commanded to march. Even the same historians give him credit as a road maker in that local-ity. Yes, they admit he built the Snake creek bridge! It will be readily observed creek bridge! It will be readily observed
that his position on Sherman's right, or the
right of W. H. L. Wallace's division, as is
differently stated by said historians, was
from one to two miles further from the river
to the west; and Sherman tells us he fell
back to the bridge across Smake creek, so that
Wallace might cross at that point!
But really before Wallace had been ordered
to march from Crump's Landing, all our forces

to march from Crump's Landing, all our forces had been driven back toward the river from one to two miles; and even at that time it would have been impossible for Wallace to have taken the position to which he had been ordered in the morning without striking the

canny in the rear.

Seldom have their been such chances for a victory as Wallace really had on the first day. At the time he was commanded to march back toward the river, the rebels robbing and

position than where he could have struck the rebel rear; but it was not the decree of fat-that Wallace should be the Blucher of Shiloh I cannot here review the battle of Shiloh. I cannot here review the battle of Shiloh in detail. Greeley in his American Conflict (vol. 2, pages 61 to 70) and Coppie in his "Grant and His Campaigna" came nearer the truth than any other accounts that I have read. Still, from what I saw and know, my opinions of that battle may be briefly stated as follows:

1. There could have been no thorough reounaissance made by our forces in front of ar encampments for two days before the

2. Our advanced guards, if any, were not blaced far enough in front to prevent sur-

prise.

3. No general line of battle had been arranged or thought of by Gen. Sherman, who was in command and responsible on Saturday and Sunday. 4. Our corps and divisions were scattered

and too far apart.

5. After the demonstrations made by the enemy in our front on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday just preceding the battle, Gen. Sherman was too self-confident and reliant.

When Grant arrived on the field on Sunday he saw the commencement of continuous controls.

With Grant arrived on the field on Sun-day he saw the commencement of another "Bull Run," The naturally gallant, ener-getic, and stubborn soldier, Gen. McCler-nand, with his men, like a rock in mid ocean had checked the tidal wave of the rebel onset for the time. The well known fact that Buell and Lew Wallace were coming to the rescue inspired hope, and the coolness of Grant, as he smoked his cigar and galloped down the lines, restored confidence in the hearts of our lines, restored confidence in the hearts of our struggling soldiers. The gunboats, Tyler and Lexington, too, with Webster and his battery on the hill, did much to check the surging torrent of the enemy's seeming success. Nor be it forgotten that the death of Albert Sydney Johnson, the idol of the southern army, threw a gloom over and almost chilled the enthusiasm of his followers. All these facts and incidents held the rebels in check until

night closed upon that field of carnage.
It is far from my heart to tarnish or attempt essen the reputation of any soldier, great or or small, who offered his life for the preserva-tion of our Union. Criticism of mine will fall harmless on the mail clad reputations of Graut or Sherman, and I would not offer an unkind word against either. But I do be-lieve that sycophants and time-serving his-torians have done both injury by unmerited adulation.

There were many men injured at Shiloh, besides the wounded and dead in battle.

Thousands of brave, true soldiers and patriots have been branded with the names of "craven" and "coward" who were only the victims of the surprise, blunders, and missless of that Sinder weight.

Grant and Sherman often erred, and cold and impassioned history in the future will make those errors visible to the eyes of their warmest worshippers. They were like all other men, fallible, often mistaken and sometimes badly beaten in battle; but their in-domitable energy, coolness and common sense, and not their military science in war, crowned them heroes and conquerors. With that they and their friends should be content without

reflecting upon the name or fame of any man. Several Burglaries-Some Arrests. On Wednesday night the art store of H. N. Barlow, 1225 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, was entered by thieves, who broke the safe open and ransacked the drawers, but nothing of value was taken. They entered through the back window, although his dog was in the back part of the store. They went upstairs and took some oil and other material down-

stairs to aid them in their work. The case was put in the hands of the detectives.

Burglars attempted to enter the store of George Cochran, 1115 Pennsylvania avenue, but were frightened off.

The store of F. J. Heiberger, merchant tailor, the Gyresran building was entered through in the Corcoran building, was entered through the sky light on Wednesday night, the en-trance being effected through the building

above the store. The burgiars carried off about \$10 worth of goods.

Burglars also made an attempt to gain access to the Palais Royal, corner of Tweleth street and Pennsylvania avenue, by prying open a rear window, but they were fright-

ened off by a pension office watchman.

Lieut. Arnold yesterday arrested Adolph
Burgess (colored) on suspicion of attempting to burglarize the stores of Cochran and the Palais Royal. Officer Breen arrested Charles Boles (colored) for robbing the house of Mr. August Donath, 1405 Fifth street northwest.

Hurlbut with the normal lesson, "The Study of the Pupil," in which he imparted valuable instruction. Rev. R. R. Meredith conducted the tembers' meeting on the lesson drawn from Acts 111., 1-11. In the evening Ralph Wells, esq., of New York, delivered a highly interesting address on the theme, "How Souls are Won," giving graphic illustrations from his own extensive and varied experiences. Rev. R. R. Meredith closed with a powerful address on "The Book We Study." Mrs. Roath held receptions for the primary teachers in the study room. The institute closes to-day. Note books are furnished those closes to-day. Note books are furnished those attending and they are requested to bring their own Bibles and pencils.

The Stengerbund's "Nahren Sitzung." The Washington Sengerbund, which has given so many delightful entertainments, last night gave a novel "nahren sitzung," or fool's carnival, at Abner's. This name is used because as a person enters the door of the ball-room he is crowned with a fool's cap. Last night as the many unique and ridiculous styles were unfolded the wearers were greeted by storm of laughter at their comical appearance

The evening's entertainment was opened by speeches by Hon. P. V. Deuster and Louis Schade, who gave a history of the custom from its origin in the Faderland to the present day. After the speeches the floor was cleared, the orchestra struck up lively music and the gay dancers sped round the room to the rythmic movements of the waltz. The ball lasted until a late hour this morning, and many prominent persons were present,

The chief stationery clerk of the senate,

Mr. L. Cowles, died yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 1502 Kingman place, at the advanced age of 75 years. Mr. Cowles had filled the position of chief clerk in the senate stationery department for many years, hav-ing resided in this city for twenty years, and was well and favorably known here. Three children survive him, among them Mrs. W. F. Heller, wife of the real estate agent.

Death of a Senate Clerk.

ARMY AND NAVY. Leave of absence for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Maj. Melville A. Cochran, twelfth granted infantry.

Capt. John O. Skinner, assistant surgeon, report in person, at the expiration of his pre leave of absence, to the surgeon general for in his office.

Capt. Daingerfield Parker, third infantry, is ap-pointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage at the cavalry recruiting ren-deryous, Philadelphia, Pu.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Second Lieut, William T. Howard, second artillery, is further extended six months on account of sickness. Capt. Marcus E. Taylor, assistant surgeon report in person, at the expiration of his leave of absence, to the commanding gener pariment of the east for assignment to duty.

Upon the recommendation of the academic board the following named cadets of the third class, United States Military Academy, are, by direction of the secretary of war, turned back to join the present fourth class: Henry C. Keene, jr., William M. Swatne, Ames B. Shattuck.

Capt. Charles L. Heizmann, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duly in the department on the Columbia by the commanding general of that department on receipt of this order, and will report in person to the commanding general, department of the south, for assignment to duty.

ment of the south, for assignment to duty.

Cap: Marshall W. Wood, assistant surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the department of the cast, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, by the commanding general of that department, and will report in person to the commanding general, department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty.

Naval Cadet Appointments-Discounts for Purchases by Paymasters Prohibited.

The naval appropriation bill as it passed the touse contains many items of general legislation. It changes the title of the grade of midshipman to that of ensign and that of master to that of lientenant, and provides that midshipmen and masters now on the list shall constitute a junior grade of ensign and a junior grade of lieutenauta respectively. THE PAY CORPS.

The provision in regard to the pay corps of the mayy is that whenever vacancies shall occur in said corps there shall be no original appointments to fill such vacancies, but promotions may be made according to the exist ing regulations from those remaining in said corjs. Officers in the line shall be detailed to perform the duties of paymasters under the the same rules and regulations as are now required of paymasters, but such officers shall not be entitled to increased compensation in consequence of performing such duties. EXAMINATIONS.

The bill also provides that the various boards constituted and provided by law for the examinations (other than physical) of officers of the navy for a promotion to a higher grade in the service, shall conduct such examinations as far as may be in writing, and make a record thereof, and shall certify the save and their conductants. and make a record thereof, and shall certify the same, and their conclusions thereon, under their hands and upon their honors. They shall prosecute and carry on such exam-inations strictly in all the branches and ro-quirements necessary to the discharge of the duties of the higher grade, and particularly as to the professional fitness of the officer ex-amined, to periorm all the duties of the higher grade at sea. grade at sea.

PROMOTIONS.

On the subject of promotion the bill contains the following proviso: That hereafter all the vacancies which shall occur in the various grades of the line or staff of the navy shall be filled by promotion as follows: For each two vacancies there shall be one promotion in each of the lower grades until such grade shall be reduced below the numbers fixed by the provisions of the act of Aug. 5. 1882. by the provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1882. ABOLISHING COMMODORES

The provisions abolishing the grade of commodore are as follows: Provided, that hereafter all promotions to the grade of rear admiral on the active list shall be from the grades of commodore and captain according to seniority and under the regulations now provided by law, and no more promotions to the grade of commodore shall be made, that grade being hereby abolished: Provided, however, that no commodore now in the service shall be reduced in rank or deprived of his commission by reason of this act.

BENEFITS OF ACTUAL SERVICE. All officers of the navy shall be credited with the actual time they may have served as officers or enlisted men in the regular or volunteer navy, or both, and shall receive all the benefits of such actual service in all rethe benefits of such actual service in all respects in the same manner as if all said service had been continuous and in the regular navy, in the lowest grade having graduated pay held by such officer since last entering the service: Provided, that nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to authorize any change in the dates of commission or in the relative rank of such officers.

A MODERN ORDNANCE YARD. The President is authorized by the bill to select from the army and navy five officers, who shall constitute a board, for the purpose of examining and reporting to congress which of the navy yards or arsenals owned by the government has the best location and is best adapted for the establishment of a gov ernment foundry for the manufacture of ord-nance adapted to modern warfare for the use crowded sessions yesterday, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The first hour in the afternoon session was occupied by Rev. Dr. Hurlbut with the normal lesson, "The Study of the Pupil," in which he imparted to modern warfare for the use of the army and navy of the United States; the cost of all buildings, tools, and implements necessary to the manufacture thereof, including the cost of a steam hammer of sufficient size for the manufacture of the least of the Pupil," in which he imparted to modern warfare for the use of the army and navy of the United States; the cost of all buildings, tools, and implements necessary to the manufacture of the use of the army and navy of the United States; the cost of all buildings, tools, and implements necessary to the manufacture of the use of the army and navy of the United States; the cost of all buildings, tools, and implements necessary to the manufacture of the use of the army and navy of the United States; the cost of all buildings, tools, and implements necessary to the manufacture of the use of the army and navy of the United States; the cost of all buildings, tools, and implements necessary to the manufacture of the use of the army and navy of the United States; the cost of all buildings, tools, and implements necessary to the manufacture of the use of the army and navy of the United States; the cost of all buildings are of the cost of all buildings. quested to report to congress the finding of said board at as early a date as possible: Pro-vided, that no extra compensation shall be paid the officers serving on the board hereby

created. LIFE-SAVING DRESS.

And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and empowered at his discretion to constitute and introduce as a portion of the equipment of the navy the life-saving dress adopted and approved by the life-saving service of the

REPAIRING WOODEN SHIPS,

The bill provides that no part of the sum appropriated for the bureau of construction and repair shall be applied to the repairs of any wooden ship when the estimated cost of such repairs shall exceed 30 per cent. of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size and like material: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall deprive the secretary of the navy of the authority to order repairs of ships damaged in foreign waters or on the high seas, so far as may be necessary to bring them home.

DOUBLE-TURRETED MONITOR The clause relative to the completion of double-turreted monitor is as follows: To be applied by the secretary of the navy, under the appropriate bureaus, for complet-ing, in accordance with the recommendations of the naval advisory board, the engines and machinery of the double-turreted iron-clad which said board may advise to be first comwhich said board may advise to be first com-pleted in the government navy yard, under the direction of the Navy department, by of-ficers and employes of the government, and not by contractors, provided he can do the work of the same quality in the navy yards as cheaply ag. thoroughly and with as much advantage to the government; and provided, if he shall not decide to do this work in the navy yards of the United States, he shall then invite proposals from all American shipinvite proposals from all American ship-builders whose shippards are fully equipped for repairing or building from or steel ships, and from constructors of engines, bollers and machinery, and shall build the same by new contract or otherwise, as the secretary may think best for the interest of the government, \$450,000. But the execution of no contract shall be entered upon for the completion of either of these vessels until the terms thereof shall be approved by the advisory board, who shall approve only such con-tracts as may be to the best advantage of the government, and fair and reasonable, accordng to the lowest market price for similar work, from responsible and competent bidders, and at a total cost not to exceed the amounts and at a total cost not to exceed the amounts estimated by the advisory board in its full report, required by the act of Aug. 5, 1882; and the secretary of the navy shall take possession of the double-turreted iron clads, and, if he thinks best, remove the same to the government navy yards; and he shall ascertain the amounts which ought to be paid to the contractors severally for the use and occupation of their yards with said ships and for the care thereof, and report the same to congress, with thereof, and report the same to congress, with all the facts in connection therewith.

NEW STEEL CRUISERS. The clause in the bill for the construction of new cruisers is as follows:

For the construction of the steel cruisers of not less than 4,300 tons displacement now specially authorized by law, two steel cruisers f not more than 3,000 nor less than 2,500 tons displacement each, and one dispatch boat, as recommended by the naval advisory board in its report of Dec. 20, 1882, \$1,300,000; and for its report of Dec. 20, 1882, \$1,300,000; and for the construction of all which the secretary of the navy shall invite proposals from all American shipbuilders whose shipyards are fully equipped for building and repairing iron and steel ships, and constructors of engines, machinery, and boilers, and the secretary of the navy is authorized to con-struct said vessels at a total cost for each not exceeding the amount estimated by the payal exceeding the amount estimated by the naval entation speed advisory board in said report, the same to be Capt. Gray gr built by and under the contract with the low- the company.

MAKING A NEW NAVY,

"Midshipman Easy" to be an Ensign in the Future.

The Pay Corps--Examinations and Promotions--Abolishing Commodores,

A Modern Ordnance Yard—The New Steel Cruisers—Double Turreted Monitors.

Best and best responsible bidder or bidders, made after at least sixty days' advertisement published in five of the leading newspapers of the United States, inviting proposals for constructing said vessels, subject to all such rules and regulations, superintendence, and provisions as to bonds and security for the due completion of the work as the secretary of the navy shall be necepted unless completed in strict conformity with the contract, with the advice and assistance of the naval advisory board, and in all respects in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, except as they are hereby modified; and the authority to construct the same shall take effect at once; and the secretary of the navy may, in addition to the appropriation hereby made, apply to the constructing and finishing

may, in addition to the appropriation hereby made, apply to the constructing and finishing of the vessels in this clause referred to any balance of the appropriation made to the bureaus of construction and repair and steam engineering for the current fiscal year, or in the present act which may remain available for that purpose: Provided, that he shall utilities the actions are research with the meaning of the purpose; ize the national navy yard with the machin-ery, tools, and appliances belonging to the government there in use in the building of said ships, or any parts thereof, as fully and to as great an extent as the same can be done with advantage to the government. APPOINTMENT OF NAVAL CADETS

APPOINTMENT OF NAVAL CADETS.

Relative to the appointment of naval cadets, the bill provides that the appointment of naval cadets, the bill provided for by the act of Aug. 5, 1982, shall be made by the academic board of the naval academy in the order of merit, upon such tests as shall be determined by said board, and to be by it applied at the conclusion of their six years' course.

The second section of the bill provides that hereafter no officer of the navy shall be employed on any shore duty unless the secretary of the bayy shall determine that the employ-

of the navy shall determine that the employ-ment of an officer on such duty is required by the public interests, and shall himself so state in the order of employment, and also the duty of such servi

ABOUT DISCOUNTS. The last item of general legislation in the The last item of general legislation in the bill is the following: Any pay director, pay inspector, paymaster, passed assistant paymaster, assistant paymaster, paymaster's clerk, or other officer or person who shall purchase or pay for any stores, supplies, or any property whatever, for the use of, or on account of, the navy of the United States, or any vessel therein, or any bureau of the navy, and who shall be offered any discount on the price thereof for cash or as an inducement for price thereof for cash or as an inducement for the purchase thereof, or for any other reason whatever, shall account therefor, and charge himself therewith in the settlements of his accounts, and any such officer or person who shall willfully fail so to do, or who shall accept any present or gratuity of any kind or value whatever on account of, or by reason of, a purchase or payment made by him as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be dis-missed the service and imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than ten years,

THE COMING DOG SHOW.

and fined not not less than \$100 nor more

Prospects of an Extensive Collection of Canines Here Next Month. The grand international bench show

dogs, which is to be held in the Roller Skating

rink, next month, promises to be a great success, as a large number of applications for entry blanks have already been received from entry blanks have already been received from all parts of the country, and they are from the owners of the very best dogs in the union as well as Canada. The following states are so far booked to be represented here: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Maryland, Virginia, South Catolina, Wyoming, Dakota territory; also, London and Montreal, Canada. The classification list comprises 71 classes, which includes nearly all known breeds of dogs. Several classes are given known breeds of dogs. Several classes are given specially for "Champion Dogs"—that is, those dogs which have previously won a first prize at other shows, so that this will give all our local dogs an equal chance to compete against local dogs an equal chance to compete against other new prize winners. The amount of premiums will be over \$1,000, which will be considerably added to by donations of special prizes, contributed by citizens, Mr. Henning having already offered three very valuable prizes. The special prizes will be mainly given to dogs owned in Washington city, extra specials will also be given for dogs owned and exhibited by ladies residing in Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; these small toy or pet dogs will be provided with eages especially built for their comfort. Charles Lincoln is the superintendent of this show, and, as is well known, has had charge of all the successful bench shows in this country, including the great New York shows, country, including the great New York shows and the Centennial. The entry books will be open to-morrow. Prize lists and entry blanks can be had at the office by applying to Mr. Curtis, the manager of the Roller Skating rink, or to the superintendent, who will be on rink, or to the superintendent, who will be on hand to give all necessary information. The entries close on the twelfth of Fohrnary. A special cable message was forwarded yesterday, inviting his royal highness, the prince of Wales, to send some of his fine dogs to the show, and an invitation will also be sent to the marquis of Lorne, asking him to make some entries, and so contribute to the success of the exhibition. The President, Gen. Grant, together with a large number of senators and together with a large number of senators and congressmen, are well known to be lovers of fine dogs, and it is hoped they will send some of their choice specimens.

MINER NORMAL SCHOOL.

Second Quarterly Examination-Interesting Programme.

The second quarterly examination of the young ladies attending the Miner Normal school took place yesterday at the Miner building, commencing at 9:30 a. m. and continuing until 2 p. m. The examination was conducted by the principal, Miss M. B. Briggs, in the presence of Trustee Johnson and Supt, Cook, of the public schools; Mr. Walker Lewis, trustee of the Miner school, and a large number of parents and friends of the pupils. Among the latter was the Hon. James H. Rainey. The order of exerpupils. Among the latter was the Hon. James H. Rainey. The order of exer-cises, as below presented, was admirably adapted in bringing out the thinking quali-ties of the teachers of the future, and the members of the class acquitted themselves in the most acceptable manner, both in intelli-gent conception of the subject and prompt-ness in their responses. The exercises in the training school were particularly interesting. The following was the order of exercises:

Method—Figures. Sins Brooke Method—Tables. Miss Robinson Gymnastics. Miss Robinson Gymnastics. Miss Corpper Theory and art of teaching. Class Music. Method—Second reader. Miss Edwards Method—Addition and subtraction Miss Wayman Prometics. Class Method—Object lessons. Miss Symias Gymnastics. Miss Symias Gymnastics. Miss Symias Gymnastics. Miss Symias Gymnastics. Miss Symias Graphy. Class Drawing. Class Music. Practice. Music. Reading—Second grade. Miss Evans Arithmetic—First grade. Miss Cook Object lesson—First grade. Miss Cook Object lesson—First grade. Miss Cook Object lesson—First grade. Miss Bruce Music. Rules for good behavior. Class Music.

Local Items.

The annual meeting of the Israel (colored) M. E. church, for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, was held last night, Louis Corning chairman, and Samuel L. Nichols, secretary. The following were elected: L. A. Cornish, C. W. Davis, J. A. Simus, George W. Simus, William H. Hutchinson, Grandison Powels, Charles E. Brown, Noble H. Snow-den, and Charles H. T. Over.

den, and Charies H. T. Over.

It began snowing early yesterday afternoon, and at 3 o'clock this morning it was still snowing. The present storm promises to be quite a long and severe one, and it is probable that the avenue will be alive to-day and as long as the snow lasts with innumerable sleighs and their gay occupants.

East night there was a presentation of a

sieighs and their gay occupants.

Last night there was a presentation of a stand of fifty new Austrian rifles to the Capitol City guards, company B, Capt. W. P. Gray commanding. The exercises took place at 1115 Eleventh street. There was a large attendance present, and a very enjoyable time experienced. Hon. Robert Smalls, member of congress from South Carolina, made the presentation speech and delivered the arms, which Capt. Gray gracefully received on behalf of Capt. Gray gracefully received on behalf of

THE DETECTIVE SCANDAL.

Interview with Assistant District Attors ney Taggart-A New Case Brought to

Light. A REPUBLICAN reporter called on Mr. Hugh Taggart, the assistant United States attorney, yesterday to get his version of the action of the government in the cases of Hall and Mantz, the former of whom was convicted for stealing Miss Ellie's jewelry and the latter was indicted for receiving it.

"The whole case," said Mr. Taggart, "rested upon the evidence of Buildog Wash-ington. You see, Mantz was charged with having received first the violin belonging to

Lieut. Gallagher, and secondly, the jewelry of Miss Ellis. The violin case came up first, and Lieut. Gallagher identified the instruof Miss Ellis. The violin case came up first, and Lieut, Gallagher identified the instrument as his. Detective Acton said it was found at Mantz's place, but that the barkeeper, I think, alleged it had been left there for safe keeping by some one whom he did not know. When asked if there was any hesitation in giving it up when told it was stolen property he said no. Then it was Bulldog's turn. He it was who was said to have made the statement that the violin, as well as Miss Ellis's jewelry, were sold to Mantz after telling him that they were stolen. I had asked Bulldog in the court (and Lieut, Guy was there) what he knew about the violin, and he said he knew nothing at all. Wintover statement he had made, when I put him on the stand he knew nothing, and Mantz was acquitted. The attorney for Mantz, after this acquittal, was extremely anxious to have him tried on the charge of receiving Miss Ellis's jewelry, but I noile prossed the case with the intention, as I subsequently told Miss Ellis, if additional evidence could be secured, of going into court and asking that the noile pros. be stricken out."

be secured, of going into court and asking that the nolle pros. be stricken out."

"How about Lieut. Guy's statement that he and Miss Ellis received notes asking them to call at your office the day after the appoint-ment was made."

"These letters were some that were sent

"These letters were some that were sent long after the nolle pros. had been entered, and were for the purpose of consulting with them as to whother any additional facts in the case had developed. I kept the case in mind and was anxious to do all in my power in the matter.

"Did you know about Mantz's attorney having the watch?"

"Did you know about Mantz's attorney having the watch?"

"No, sir; never until I saw the statement of Miss Ellis in The Redublican. Nor did I know that Mr. Williams had told Lieut. Guy that if Miss Ellis identified 'Hall she would never recover her property. Lieut. Gay never told me anything of the kind. I can conscientiously say that I have endeavored to do my whole duty in every respect since I have occupied this office, and I have never faltered in prosecuting a case no matter whose it was. I don't want to be misrepresented nor put in a false light, and I must say I was surprised at the intimation that I nollo prossed this case against Mants without sufficient cause. I am as deeply interested as any other citizen in securing punjshment for criminals, and more so on account of the position I occupy. The so on account of the position I occupy. The citizens' committee shall find this office in hearty sympathy with them, and the work will be thorough and complete."

As intimated in yesterday's REPUBLICAN

the district attorney's office is now in the re-ceipt of all the information which had been transmitted to the commissioners by the citizens' committee, and the work of classifying and arranging it for presentation to the grand jury will be completed at the earliest possible

Another case was received by the committee yesterday. In February, 1881, Mr.T.C. Colgate, of New York, came to this city and stopped at the National hotel. In the afternoon he went the National hotel. In the afternoon he went to his room to take a nap. Before lying down he took his vest, in an inside pocket of which was a wallet containing \$130, and his watch, chain, and charms, which had cost him \$750 in Switzerland, under his pillow. He also placed a pocket book, in which were \$50, between the mattrass. When he awoke he found that his vest, with its contents, and his watch, chain, and charms had been stolen.

He sent for Mr. Tenney and reported his

He sent for Mr. Tenney and reported his loss, and Detective Miller was summoned, to whom all the circumstances, together with a description of the property, were given. Mr. Miller examined the room, asked a few questions, looked wise, and announced that it was evidently the work of a professional. Mr. Colgate said he would give \$150 for the re-covery of the watch, chain, and charms, and as he was obliged to return to New York he left the matter in the hands of Hon, J. W. Douglass as his attorney. Shortly afterward Mr. Miller called on Mr. Douglass and said he had found out where Colgate's property was; that it was in Baltimore, and that it could be recovered for \$200. Mr. Douglass communicated with Mr. Colgate to know it he would give that amount, Colgate to know it he would give that amount, and he replied that he wouldn't give a single cent more than he had at first offered to be divided between the detectives and other thieves. Mr. Tenney, proprietor of the National hotel, however, agreed to give the other \$50. Mr. Colgate also said that, if it was known that his watch and chain were in Baltimore and could be gotten for \$200, unless they were returned, he would take legal measures to investigate the matter. Within measures to investigate the matter. Within a few days after this Mr. Miller took the watch, chain, and charms to Mr. Douglass, and received from him a check for \$150. It is said that Mr. Tenney paid him \$50 more.

The above is the case as told to a Repub-LICAN reporter yesterday, and it seems to be a good case for the grand jury to investigate. Mr. Colgate is now in the city. Mr. Douglass and Mr. Tenny are well known, and as the occurrence took place about two years ago it is not ontlawed. is not outlawed.

Amusement Notes. The first day's sale of seats for the Salvini

engagement at the National theatre was so large that whoever desires advantageous positions in the house at any of the performances had best lose no time in attending to the matter. Very few seats will be left after to-day.
Mr. Charles Wyndham's company is precisely the same as appeared with him at his
theater in London. It is the first English theater in London. It is the first English comedy company that ever came from London to America. The costumes of the ladies, are said to be models of elegance in material and style. The initial performance will begiven on Monday at Ford's.

Fire in a Barber's Shop. An alarm of fire was turned in at 2:45 this morning, caused by the discovery of fire in the barbershop of Joseph Gatto, under Brienhan and Lehman's restaurant, corner Eighth and E streets northwest. The fire de-partment responded promptly, but did not go into action, as a barber's chair was the only thing on fire, which was thrown into the street and extinguished. The loss was about \$40.

PERSONAL. Dr. A. C. Russell, U. S. N., is at Welcker's, Hon, John B. Alley, of Boston, is at Welcker's Hon. Henry S. Harris, of New Jersey, is at Wil-ard's.

Gen. J. A. McDowell, of Arizona, is at the Na-Judge James Kelth, of Virginia, is at the Na-

Delegate T. F. Singise, of Idaho, and wife, are at the National. Maj. Henry J. Rogers, of New York, is at the

Commodore and Mrs. Pickering arrived at the Riggs yesterday. Congressman-elect B. F. Hooper, of Virginia, is in the city, stopping at the National. L. F. Doellitle, city editor of the Lockport (New York) Journal, and wife, are at Willard's

John J. S. McCroskey, president of the First Na-tional bank, of Newburg, N. Y., is at the Riggs. E. S. Martin, J. H. Welles, R. Gray, F. B. Appleton, F. B. Richardson, of Boston, are at Welchers. J. M. King, Pennsylvania; B. C. Marshall, Ports-mouth, Va.; S. W. Floss, J. R. Ridgeley, Maryland, Alex. Caskey, Quincy, Mass., are at the St. Marc. J. T. Donaldson, Baltimore; Mrs. B. I. Goddard, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. B. Lockwood and Mis-Lockwood, New York; Mrs. Henry Whitman, Boston, are at Wormiey's.

A. H. E. May, Stamford, Conn.; E. T. Wayne, Massachusetts; T. M. McCarter, Newark, N. J.; W. S. Klen, Tennesses; Clarence Audrews, New York; S. C. Newhall, Lyon, Mass.; Leonard Fow-ler, Boston, are at the Higgs.

John C. Baker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fred Teale, Iowa; G. C. Goss, Bath, Mo.; James M. Kelleam, Fort Smith, Arkansas; H. Saunders, Bowham, Texas; t. B. Thompson, Fitsburg, Pa.; M. Leimann, Jacob Strauss, Burlington, Iowa; Schuyler Bradley and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; V. W. Daggot Vermont, are at the St. James.